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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FAIRY CIRCUS—IN
AND OUT OF PLACE—BARRY THE BARON.HILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE CONSCRIPT—FESTIVAL
OF THE FORTY.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SUNSHINE OF PARIS—THE
DARK DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.BUTLER'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SERIOUS FAMILY
THEATRE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—MERCHANT OF VE
NEZ—LOVE AND CHASTITY.LAURA KEEFE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—MARBLE
HEART—THE VIOLET.BROADWAY VARIETIES, 412 Broadway—THE GOLDEN
FARMER—MAID OF MUNSTER—BY THE JUVENILE COMEDIANS.WOODS MINSTER, 441 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PER
FORMANCES—NICHOLAS STATE SOCIETY.

New York, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamer *Charles Morgan* at New Orleans, with San Juan dates to the 16th inst., we have important intelligence from Nicaragua. The defeat of Col. Schlessinger is confirmed. Fifty of his men were killed in the engagement. Our despatch makes serious charges against Col. S., but we are unable to determine with what truth until we are in possession of further particulars. The cause of the defeat is attributed solely to the neglect of Col. Schlessinger, as he took no precaution against surprise, although in an enemy's country. On the field of battle his conduct is represented to have been so cowardly as to create a panic, and the men could not be re-inspired. The charges against Schlessinger by those who have returned from the fight to Rivas are said to be both loud and deep. Another battle is reported to have taken place at Aropaca, between fourteen of Walker's men, under Capt. Baldwin, and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter are said to have been defeated, with a loss of thirty killed. Capt. Baldwin had two men killed. The *Orizaba*, from this port, arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed five hundred and twenty-five passengers. It is reported that Walker is in a good position and prosperous, and receiving large additions to his force.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax and of the *Arago* at this port, we have one week's later advices from Europe. Their details are interesting. The *Debate*, in a leading article, gives what it professes to be a correct version of the terms of the Paris treaty. It will be found in the letter of our London correspondent, published in another column. If the statement of our Paris contemporary should prove to be well founded, Russia will have conceded all that could have been decently exacted from her. She not only consents to the demolition of all her fortresses on the coast of the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to the limit of the Russian territory close to Batum, but she gives up all her recent conquests from Turkey, and returns within her own frontiers. In addition to this, she pledges herself not to rebuild her fortifications on the Aland Isles. Turkey insists on an indemnity for the expenses of the war, but the plenipotentiaries had come to no decision on this point. Three members of the Conference would, it was said, be chosen as a commission to proceed to the Principality, in order, by inquiries on the spot, to arrive at some plan of re-organization, which would conciliate all interests.

The affairs of Italy had occupied the attention of the Conference during their last sittings. It is stated that a secret treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and France, entirely independent of the arrangements agreed to at the Conference.

It was apprehended that some difficulty would occur from the unwillingness of the Austrians to evacuate the Principality. The last accounts, however, state that they were beginning to withdraw their troops. Preparations were everywhere being made by the different Powers to recall home their armies, and reduce them to the usual peace standard.

It was expected that the ratifications of peace would be exchanged on the 25th, after which the plenipotentiaries would immediately return home. The blockade of all the Russian ports has been raised, and a notification has been published by the Russian Minister of Finance that the merchant vessels of the Western Powers would be admitted. After the ratification of the treaty all the ships seized are to be released.

Mr. Buchanan was amongst the passengers by the *Arago*. On the 4th, Mr. Dallas delivered his credentials to the Queen.

The French Emperor has conceived the magnificent project of cutting a ship canal from Havre to Paris, which will be navigable by vessels of a large size. This would give to the latter city an important commercial character.

It is rumored that the English government has decided on rejecting the proposition for capitalizing the Sound dues, but will make a proposition of its own.

Before the effect of the *Arago's* news yesterday was developed the *Arabia* was telegraphed as having arrived at Halifax. The news brought by her transpired too late in the day to exercise any influence of importance upon the markets. The sales of cotton embraced about 5,000 bales, chiefly in transitu, the market closing firm at about 11½c for middling uplands. Flour was dull, and tended towards lower prices, while sales were to a fair extent. Wheat was quiet; a small lot of red Tennessee sold at \$1.70, and another of inferior mixed Pennsylvania at \$1.60. Jersey rye sold at 80c, and North river prime at 90c. Corn was dull, with sales at 60c, a 61c, for common, and 62c, for good white and yellow, and a superior lot of Southern white was reported at 66c, which was no criterion of the market. Pork sold at \$18 for mess. Cured meats and bacon were firm. About 1000 bbls. Cuba muscovado sugar sold at steady prices, and 120 boxes brown Havana at 7½c, a 8½c. The chief sale of coffee was made by auction, which is referred to in another column. There was a little firmer feeling in freights to English ports. To Liverpool, 3,000 a 3,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 34.

Cape of Good Hope advices to the 16th of February have been received. The Cape Town *Mercantile Advertiser* of that date has the following news items:—The French war steamer *Catalin* arrived from Saldaña Bay yesterday. The Brothers cleared for Mauritius on Thursday, with specie to the amount of £1,297. The *Agatha* arrived in Algoa Bay on Tuesday last, from Rio Janeiro. Among her cargo two negroes were discovered shortly after the departure of the vessel. They had runaway, it is supposed, from some plantation, had secreted themselves on board, and did not "break bulk" and make themselves known until the vessel was well on her way, rendering her return impracticable. They will be free men here. The foundation stone of a new nave chapel in connection with the Wesleyan denomination at Lesseyton, in the district of Queen's Town, was laid on the 5th of February. A correspondent, writing from Alice, 6th of February, states that there is a steady emigration of Kafirs from the colony through that place, with their herds and cattle, consisting of numerous fine cows and large herds of goats. H. B. M. brig *Grecian*, with two Russian officers and thirty men, the remainder of the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 7th of February. The same journal, of the 6th of February, adds:—The Governor has notified that he has received instructions to recognize D. M. Hunkins, Esq., as acting Consul for the United States in this colony, pending the issue of the royal exequatur. In the latter end of January upwards of three hundred Kafirs and gentlemen were entertained by the officers of H. M. ship *Castor* at a grand dinner on board that vessel

at Simon's Bay. The company comprised the officers of the U. S. ship *San Jacinto*, and the *clite* of Cape Town and Simon's Bay. It had been intended that the amusements of the day should have concluded with a ball in the evening, for which every preparation had been made, but, owing to some misunderstanding, did not take place.

Advices from Bermuda to April 15. The *Royal Gazette*, of that day, says:—We understand that the crew of her Majesty's ship *Argus*, now at Port Antonio, are convalescent. It is said that the *Argus* will leave here for Halifax soon. It is reported here, on the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Medea*, that she had several cases of smallpox on board. We are much pleased in being able not only to contradict this report, but to add that she had not at that time a single person on her sick list, and further that she has been perfectly free from fever. Captain Waite, of the brig *Hope*, from St. Vincent, reports that Fort Charlotte, at the west end of that island, including the barracks, officers' quarters, &c., was destroyed by fire on the 25th of March. The first batch of coolie emigrants ever taken to Trinidad had arrived at that island. At Trinidad the weather continued very dry, and sugar making was proceeding favorably, but in many cases the canes were said not to be yielding well. The Governor (Admiral Elliot) was recovering from the very serious attack of bilious fever under which he had been suffering, and to promote convalescence, was staying at the islands in the Gulf.

In the United States Senate yesterday an invitation was received from the Secretary of the Navy for the members of the Senate to visit the ship *Merrimack*, at Annapolis. The Three Million Amendment bill was called up, and after some discussion, it further consideration postponed. The subject of the Naval Retiring Board was taken up and discussed, in the course of which Senator Houston made a sarcastic speech, condemning the action of the Board. In the House of Representatives Mr. Thurston moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill was adopted—which amendment could be so construed as to allow the public printer 20 per cent extra compensation. The matter was debated at some length and finally laid on the table. The Indian Appropriation was considered, and Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, made a speech against the further extension of slavery.

Our despatch from Washington states that great rejoicings were taking place among the friends of Mr. Buchanan, at his safe arrival, and that a grand demonstration in his favor will soon be made. It is said that an effort will soon be made to abolish the Court of Claims, a bill being already prepared for that purpose, to be introduced in the House of Representatives.

The body of young Mr. Pierce, who disappeared suddenly from this city on the morning of the 1st of February, was washed ashore at Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday evening, and identified by his father yesterday. The remains are greatly decomposed, and the skull broken in near its base. Mr. Pierce's gold watch, diamond ring, and other valuables which he wore at the house of his friend, where he last was, were found on his person, in good order.

A rumor not being present last evening, the Board of Aldermen adjourned to this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

A full account of the reception of Mr. Buchanan by our city authorities will be found in another part of our paper this morning. It will be seen that he declines a public dinner, but will receive such of his fellow-citizens as desire to call upon him, at the City Hall to-day.

The "Sons of St. George" celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. Over two thousand persons attended, and every thing passed off to the satisfaction of all present. We are compelled to lay over our report.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and transacted considerable local business. It was stated that smallpox was alarmingly prevalent in the city, and many respectable strangers had been attacked with it. The City Hospital had refused to provide for this class of patients, who were unwilling to go on Blackwell's Island, and it was suggested that they could be accommodated at the Quarantine, Staten Island, and be cared for by the officers of the Board. Since the 17th of April ten ships have arrived, bringing in them 2,372 passengers. Up to the 23d, in this year, 13,589 emigrants arrived—5,547 less than landed during the same period last year. There are now 1,731 persons in the institution. The indebtedness of the Commission is \$35,442.51.

At the regular session of the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to inquire into the conduct of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in refusing to comply with a resolution of the Board passed on the 19th of March. The report of the committee in favor of widening Reade street two feet was adopted by a vote of 37 to 14.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of *Giles vs. Flagg*, the day was occupied by the counsel of the parties in summing up. The charge of the Judge will be delivered this morning.

Councilman Kerrigan, arrested for being engaged in a shooting affray in the Bowery on Tuesday night, was yesterday discharged from custody, no one appearing to make a complaint against him.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Mechanics' Institute took place at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The house was crowded to excess, and the exercises were of a most interesting character. Want of room compels us to omit our report this morning.

The water was let into the Welland canal yesterday. The Commissioners have decided to open the Erie canal for navigation on the 6th of May.

Milton S. Latham has been appointed by the President Collector at the port of San Francisco, in place of Richard P. Hammond, removed.

The Treaty of Peace in Europe.

The *Arago* arrived yesterday morning, with four days, and the *Arabia* at Halifax at the same time, with three days yet later news. No event of importance had occurred during the week; the chief topic of conversation and newspaper writing was the treaty of peace. It is quite clear that the signing of the treaty is only the first step toward peace. Not because there is any reason to doubt its ratification; though it is not so palatable to some of the belligerents—Turkey for instance—as might have been expected, it is not likely that the Sultan or any other of the governments represented will take the responsibility of disavowing it. But the treaty cannot be regarded as the final settlement of the questions which have plunged Europe into war, simply because it does not settle many of the most important of these questions. Doubt and uncertainty hang over the future status of the Principality, the state of Italy, the rules which are to govern the neutralization of the Black Sea, the rectification of the Russian frontier, the indemnity demanded by Turkey, the political existence of the eastern-most pachaliks of the Turkish empire in Asia, and other points of the utmost importance.

We are, it must be confessed, groping in the dark when we attempt to reason upon the action of the Conference on these various matters, without either the record of the debates or the treaty before us. But in each separate country of Europe, some light has been thrown upon the treaty from an official source; something has been gleaned from the language of the Plenipotentiaries; much, and perhaps all, has been discovered or guessed by the agents of the press. Making due allowance, therefore,

for the doubtful character of the sources of information we enjoy at present, we may at all events note the tenor of what transpires. In the *Debate*, the treaty is represented as uniformly unfavorable to Russia. She has conceded the neutralization of the Black Sea; she has relinquished her claim to protect the Greeks in Turkey; she has given up the best mouth of the Danube, and agreed not to attempt in future to interfere with the navigation of that river; she has given up one half of Bessarabia; she agrees not to re-fortify either Sebastopol, or Nicolaeff, or the Aland Isles; she restores to Turkey the territory and fortresses conquered by Mouravieff. She has not agreed to pay an indemnity to Turkey, certainly, but the Sultan has not withdrawn his claim for one, and the Conference adjourned without deciding the point. Such is, in brief, the résumé of the provisions of the treaty according to the best informed journals of Paris. If this résumé be correct, one of two things is certain, either Russia is hopelessly beaten and on the verge of national bankruptcy and ruin, or she is so well convinced of the hopelessness of continuing to struggle against the coalition opposed to her that she has made up her mind to get out of the scrape this time, at whatever cost of prestige, honor and territory, in order, at a future and more suitable opportunity, to renew the contest with better hopes of success.

But, on the other hand, how stand the advocates of Russia? *L'Abeille du Nord* says that Russia was never stronger than at this moment. The *Ozar* announces to his people that he has made peace because the object of the war—the protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte—has been gained. And the Tory journals in England assert with increasing emphasis that she is the real gainer by the war, and that the Allies have poured out their blood and treasure in vain. It is not wholly impossible to reconcile some of these statements with the article in the *Debate*. Alexander may consider the object of the war gained by the establishment of an implied protectorate of the five Powers over the Greeks in Turkey; Nicholas might have agreed to such a plan before going to war. And, on the other hand, violent Englishmen, who consider that Russia ought to have been made to pay the expenses of the war and to have lost the Crimea besides, may naturally say that she has made a better bargain than her enemies, if she has lost nothing but a slice of Bessarabia and a portion of her aggressive machinery.

A few days more patience, and at least some of these points will be cleared up. But the closer the drift of the treaty, as we know it, is examined, the stronger becomes the impression that it cannot be expected to prove a finality, and that the peace will be but a truce. Austria is already at cross purposes with France and Sardinia, on the one side, as regards Italy, with Russia on the other as regards the Principality. Ever since the war began she has occupied the latter; the Powers can call upon her to evacuate them, and she interposes delays. Count Cavour, the representative of Sardinia at the Conference, has presented a *memoire* on the condition of Italy, in which her present degraded condition is plainly ascribed to the mischievous effects of priestcraft on the one side, and of Austrian misrule on the other. It is understood that this *memoire*, which is said to have had the sympathy, if not the actual sanction, of the French Emperor, was no sooner made the order of the day before the Conference, than Count Bulo appealed to Russia to resist the progress of revolutionary ideas. The Russian politely declined, saying that after what had passed, Count Cavour had a much more intimate connection with and interest in the Italian question than Count Orloff. The *memoire* excites universal attention and general applause. Again, the Turkish Sultan has spent, most lavishly, it seems, the five millions he got, and now presumes, with all the energy of despair, for an indemnity from Russia to enable him to sustain his throne. Where must all this end?

The arrival and reception of Mr. Buchanan—A New Impulse to the Democratic Agitation.

The steamship *Arago*, with Mr. Buchanan among her passengers, reached her dock in this city yesterday, at about nine o'clock in the morning. A full report of the reception and the movements during the day, of the distinguished guest of our city fathers, is given in another part of this paper.

With his characteristic good sense, Mr. Buchanan declined the honors of a public procession and a public exhibition through the principal streets of our city. President John Tyler, President Polk, Kosuth, the "Great Magyer," and President Pierce, have each been honored in their day with the "glorious pageant" of a civic and military parade and popular turnout, such as no city on this continent can get up except New York; but we are not aware that either Tyler, Polk, Kosuth or Pierce derived the slightest substantial advantage from these tremendous popular demonstrations. Independently, however, of these suggestive reminiscences, the course adopted by Mr. Buchanan in declining the exhibition of himself, proposed by our corporate authorities, was eminently judicious and sensible.

He will receive such of our fellow citizens as may wish to call upon him at the City Hall to-day, between the hours of ten and two, and tomorrow he will leave for Pennsylvania. Judging from the preliminary congratulations and compliments of the Philadelphia papers—whig as well as democratic—we may anticipate such a reception in that city as will give a new and stirring impulse to the Buchanan movement and to the activity of his democratic rivals for the Cincinnati nomination. The gathering of the expectant politicians, big and little, in and about the Everett House yesterday, has in itself a very peculiar and significant feature of the drift of the popular tide—and is strikingly illustrative, too, of the prevailing belief among our patriotic and hungry politicians in that wise old maxim, that "it is the early bird that catches the worm." We fear, indeed, in this view of the case, that when Mr. Buchanan leaves this island "homeward bound," it will be with the feelings of a disgusted passenger.

There was quite enough to be seen yesterday, at his hotel, to satisfy the most incredulous of the imperative necessity, even under a continuation of the democratic régime, of a new division of the spoils. This it is that renders the re-nomination of President Pierce the very next thing to an absolute impossibility. But, on the other hand, there is that two-thirds rule, that goliath of eminent men, and that ingenious device for the propagation of small

potatoes. And there are the delegates, already chosen, for this man or that man; and there is the coalition formed, or forming among them, for the overhauling of Buchanan, by that thimble-rigging two-thirds process of shuffle and out, and deal again, till their pigeons are bugged. Five-eighths of the democratic party of the Union, and half the old line whigs, may be in favor of Buchanan, and yet he may be gillotined among the thimble-riggers at Cincinnati. In the hands of that cabal, however, his friends have thought proper to place him, and he must, we suppose, abide his decision.

The progressive developments of the Cincinnati plot henceforward will be very interesting.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Defeat of Colonel Schlessinger Confirmed.

Serious Charges Against the Colonel.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1856.

The steamer *Charles Morgan* has arrived at this port with San Juan dates to the 16th inst. The *Orizaba* arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed five hundred and twenty-five passengers.

The defeat of Col. Schlessinger is confirmed. Fifty men were killed in the engagement. The cause is attributed solely to the neglect of Schlessinger. The remainder of his party had arrived at Rivas. Schlessinger had not taken a single uniform precaution against surprise, although with the best of the enemy's country, and on the field his conduct was so cowardly that Capt. Thorpe was obliged to face him with pistols, and threaten to blow his brains out. But it was altogether his cowardice that created a panic, and the men could not be re-inspired. The charges against Schlessinger by those who have returned from the fight to Rivas are said to be both loud and deep.

Another battle had taken place at Aropaca, between fourteen of Walker's men, under Capt. Baldwin, and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of thirty killed. Baldwin lost two killed. Capt. Thorpe is a passenger by the *Charles Morgan*. He reports that Gen. Walker is in a good position, and prosperous, receiving large additions to his force.

From Washington.

REJOICINGS FOR THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF MR. BUCHANAN—EFFORT TO ABOLISH THE COURT OF CLAIMS, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan are rejoicing at his safe arrival, and preparations are making for a grand demonstration in his favor.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sloop-of-war *Porpoise*, now at Norfolk, to proceed forthwith to the East Indies.

Fifty new patents issued from the Patent Office for the week ending yesterday.

Hon. A. W. Lamb, late Minister to Bogota, has been named by the Senate and appointed to the new port of entry established at Honolulu. Mr. Lamb will re-occupy at Cincinnati.

It is said that an effort will soon be made to abolish the Court of Claims, a bill being already prepared for that purpose, to be introduced in the House of Representatives.

The President's last public evening reception for the season will be given at the White House on the evening of Friday next.

Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, has been summoned to Nashville in consequence of the illness of one of his family. He left this afternoon.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

MR. MALCOLM communicated the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy for the members of the Senate to visit the ship *Merrimack*, at Annapolis.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE THREE MILLION ARMYMENT BILL. Mr. DILL, of Tenn., expressed doubts as to whether the bill would be passed, particularly the provision for the clothing of the recruits. He thought it better to make only a small appropriation now.

Mr. WELLS showed that the whole sum ought to be appropriated forthwith, in order to be used most advantageously.

MR. HARRIS opposed the bill, thinking the guns to be re-armed and loaded, in order to be used most advantageously.

He was of the opinion that they would not be serviceable in wet weather. He condemned such a large expenditure in time and money.

MR. CASS said the administration should not be held responsible for large appropriations. Congress had the right to make appropriations in opposition to the recommendations of the Executive.

MR. HARRIS replied that if the democratic party had not controlled Congress, they would not have passed the bill. He thought it better to make only a small appropriation now.

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Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1856.

The election of Mr. Brown, as Speaker of the State Senate, just before the adjournment of that body, has created a sensation among the democracy, who preferred to have Mr. Wilson elected. There is a strong feeling against Mr. Brown from the State Executive Committee.

The Kansas Investigating Committee.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1856.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, reached Leavenworth on the 14th inst.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, April 23, 1856.

The following are the footings of our bank statement of the present week, ending April 22, as compared with the previous week:

	April 14.	April 22.
Capital stock	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
Loans and discounts	\$2,554,180	\$2,587,000
Specie	4,620,000	4,632,000
Amount due from other banks	7,386,000	7,041,000
Amount due to other banks	6	